

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). LV.

THE GENUS, DIMORPHOLEPIS.

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The concept recognized here at the generic level is only slightly altered from the section as established by Barroso in 1950. All species have the characteristic narrow elongate phyllaries in the outer series. The genus is easily distinguished from its closest relatives, Symphyopappus differs by having glabrous and ridged pedicels and Disynaphia differs by having alternate usually narrow leaves. Some species of Dimorpholepis also differ from these related genera by having dissected leaves.

The genus Dimorpholepis itself consists of three closely related but rather distinctive subgroups. The species D. multida has a pappus only about half as long as the corolla and lacking a distinct fused band at the base. This same species has an obsolete carpodium as in Disynaphia and longer hairs interspersed among the shorter hairs on the pedicels. The typical element including D. grazielae and D. mollissima is also rather distinctive in its ovate leaf blades, longer petioles and sometimes trailing habit. The dissected leaves are found in various members of the genus, D. multifida, D. anethifolia and in some varieties of D. guadichaudiana.

Dimorpholepis (G.M.Barroso) R.M.King & H.Robinson, new status,
Eupatorium section Dimorpholepis G.M. Barroso, Arquivos do
Jardim Botânico 10: 97. 1950.

Coarse herbs to subshrubs or shrubs, erect to trailing, few branched. Leaves opposite, short petioled, ovate to lanceolate pinnately to bipinnately dissected into narrow segments often serrate. Inflorescence a corymbose panicle. Involucre of ca. 15 unequal phyllaries, in 3-4 series, receptacle flat or slightly convex, glabrous, 5 flowers per head, corollas tubular, 5 lobed, outer surface with a few short stalked glands, lobes longer than wide, short papillose on the backs of the lobes, short hairs on backs of lobes, stomates absent. Inner surface of corollas glabrous, anther collar short, composed of mostly quadrate or rectangular cells with annular thickenings. Anther appendage large, composed of large cells, base of anther hastate. Style base not enlarged, glabrous. Stylar appendage slightly enlarged, papillose. Achenes prismatic, 4-5 ribbed,

often with a few short stalked glands and short setae, carpodium obsolete or composed of numerous enlarged thin walled cells continuous on the lower ribs; pappus of ca. 20-30 persistent scabrous setae, apical cells acute. Chromosome number determined from one species (D. intermedia as $X = 10$, Coleman, 1968).

Type species: Eupatorium dimorpholepis Baker = Dimorpholepis grazielae R.M.King & H.Robinson.

Our studies of the genus indicate that it contains the following 9 species.

Dimorpholepis anethifolia (A.P.Decandolle) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium anethifolium A.P.Decandolle, Prod. 5: 182. 1836. Brazil.

Dimorpholepis coriacea (Scheele) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium coriaceum Scheele, Linnaea 18: 457. 1844. Brazil.

Dimorpholepis gaudichaudeana (A.P.Decandolle) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium gaudichaudeanum A.P.Decandolle, Prodr. 5: 148. 1836. Brazil.

Dimorpholepis grazielae R.M.King & H.Robinson, nom. nov. Eupatorium dimorpholepis Baker, Mart. Fl. Bras. 6(2): 331. 1876. Brazil.

Dimorpholepis intermedia (A.P.Decandolle) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium intermedium A.P.Decandolle, Prodr. 5: 148. 1836. Brazil.

Dimorpholepis mollissima (Sch.-Bip. ex Baker) R.M.King & H. Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium mollissimum Sch.-Bip. ex Baker, Mart. Fl. Bras. 6(2): 331. 1876. Brazil.

Dimorpholepis multifida (A.P.Decandolle) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium multifidum A.P.Decandolle, Prodr. 5: 182. 1836. Brazil.

Dimorpholepis nummularia (Hook. & Arn.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium nummularia Hook. & Arn., Hook. Comp. Bot. Mag. 1: 241. 1835. Brazil.

Dimorpholepis serrata (Spreng.) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium serratum Spreng., Syst. 3: 415. 1826. Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.

References

Barroso, G.M. 1950. Considerações sôbre o gênero Eupatorium.
Arquivos do Jardim Botânico 10: 113-116.

Coleman, J.R. 1968. Chromosome numbers in some Brazilian
Compositae. Rhodora 70: 228-240.

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